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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1984

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BRIEFS

POLISH STUDENTS ABROAD--A total of 3,040 Poles engage in daily studies abroad in six socialist states. Each of these countries has its own specific teaching specialty. In the GDR, Hungary and the USSR, where most of the students are (up to 2,000), the fields of technology, the humanities and agriculture have attracted the greatest numbers. In Bulgaria Poles are being acquainted with the economics of tourism, in Romania with the processing of crude oil and gas, and in Czechoslovakia with the ins and outs of communications and transportation. Our students abroad are regarded as able and industrious people. Their combined grade point average is 4.21, and three-fourths of them receive awards abroad for favorable results in their studies. In 1981 there was for the first time enrollment for study abroad on the basis of successfully passed entrance examinations, the same ones which are taken by candidates for the same areas of study in Polish schools. The generally low level of knowledge on the part of those taking the examinations caused the enrollment to be repeated three times. [by J.D.] [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Jan 82 p 5]

CSO: 2600/329

KOZIK ON GOALS OF 10TH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Prague TVORBA in Czech No 4, 27 Jan 82 pp 3, 5

[Article by Viliam Kozik, secretary, Central Council of Trade Unions [URO]: "Looking Ahead to the 10th World Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] Only a short time remains till the moment when the anniversary 10th World Trade Union Congress starts attending to its agenda. For the first time in history this congress will take place on the Latin American subcontinent, on the territory of socialist Cuba. Every world trade union congress represents a significant event in the international workers trade union movement. It analyzesthe situation in the worldwide trade union movement and its individual regions, determines priority problems and points out the path ahead. It orients the trade union movement on key problems that must be systematically solved in the interest of the working public and with the latter's participation.

The 10th World Trade Union Congress will take place under complex international political conditions that are reflected also in the international trade union movement. Together with a review of the past period, the congress will have to provide in its course an answer to the causes and consequences of multiple negative phenomena which are alarming the workers, because they are aimed against their vital interests and pose a threat to their life. The congress will meet at a time of a deepening political, social and economic crisis of capitalism. In spite of various prognoses and proclamations of bourgeois theorists and politicians, capitalism is in no position to find a way out of its chronic afflictions. This fact is reflected in continued increases in defense budgets, continued militarization of the economy of capitalist countries, feverish stockpiling of armaments, creation of dangerous foci of international tension, in imperialism's efforts to tilt the world balance in its favor.

This situation puts extraordinary demands on the international trade union movement, on trade unions as the most widely based organization of the working public. The preceding statement does not mean that trade unions developed inadequate efforts during the past period or that they did not accomplish much. Only, the new situation calls for further increasing of activity in this direction, not remaining satisfied with what had been attained and looking for new approaches.

Trade unions did and still do play an important role in all mass actions undertaken to date by the working people of Western Europe, be it West Germany, France,

Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and also Great Britain. However, as was pointed out by the Fourth European Trade Union Conference, which took place in Geneva in November 1981, the voice of the working people and their trade unions must sound off ever more strongly on behalf of removal of nuclear weapons from the European continent, on behalf of a ban on production of weapons of mass destruction, on behalf of utilizing the thus-acquired resources to improve the living conditions of the working people. In its concluding document, the conference rejected the imperialist thesis about a limited nuclear war. The use of any type of nuclear weapons--tactical, medium, or strategic, says the mentioned document would lead to total destruction of our planet. It is therefore indispensable that trade unions on their part develop a coordinated effort on behalf of disarmament which could rid the world of the threat of a destructive war. To promote deeper understanding and cooperation, it was decided to convene in 1983 another European trade union conference to deal with problems relevant to increased participation of trade unions in economic cooperation in Europe. Also the world trade union conference on socioeconomic aspects of disarmament, which was held in December 1981 in Paris, dealt with the problem of how trade unions could effectively contribute to easing of international tensions. In its final declaration, it emphasized the need for an active approach--on national as well as international scale--to the struggle for peace and disarmament, for conversion of the armament industry into a peace-oriented industry. That is fully consistent with our efforts, it is in the interest of the working people. The WFTU and its member organizations devote to these problems constant attention and continuously keep it on their agenda.

Some of the positive phenomena in the approaches of the West European trade union movement, which I discuss in my article are not a matter of mere accident. The mentioned facts will come into focus with particular clarity if we take into consideration some recent approaches of a number of West European trade union organizations to the basic problem of the present--war and peace. This problem to many of them seemed to be too political, too ideological, they dodged proposals to include the mentioned problems in joint communiques or other documents. Not even in dealing with problems of an increased share of economic cooperation did we always encounter understanding. Nevertheless, matters are gradually changing today. The most substantial cause of this fact is constituted primarily by the systematic Leninist peace-oriented foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of other countries of the socialist community. Increasingly more people in the West confront the comprehensive peace initiatives of the USSR with the absurd, adventurous policy of the Reagan administration, they gain a realistic view of international developments and are coming to realize that the only solution is creation of conditions for peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between two differing social systems for easing of international tensions. The causes of the mentioned positive changes have their roots also in the constantly worsening social standing of the working people in capitalist countries.

Militarization of the economy of capitalist countries does not lead to elimination of unemployment and underemployment, its consequences are reflected in fierce growth of inflation, in further pauperization of the working people. In the framework of the EEC alone there are today more than 9 million unemployed. In many capitalist countries unemployment amounts to--without including the

underemployed--10-11 percent of the populace of productive age. Of particular significance is the fact that youths account for more than 60 percent of the mentioned number of unemployed. Widespread unemployment and its consequential accompanying phenomena are more and more shouldered by the working people; they become reflected in polarized class struggle, in mass actions by the working people that are becoming ever more conspicuous as to their duration, militancy and mass appeal. Such actions reaffirm the artificial nature of the various "theories" regarding the so-called social partnership. They confirm that there cannot be harmony between labor and capital, that the rich in reality are getting richer and the poor poorer. Mass actions of the working people in capitalist countries are characterized by the fact that in their course the focus has long since ceased to be just some partial wage or other social demands--more and more there appear demands oriented toward bringing about deep structural changes in the entire capitalist society, demands calling for nationalization of industry, natural resources, elimination of the power of international monopolies. These facts create the prerequisites for establishing and functioning of a widely based antimonopoly front participated in--in spite of differing approaches to other important problems--by proponents of various political, religious and other movements and trends.

There is a constantly growing realization that effective struggle can be waged against internationalization of monopolistic capitalism and its antiworker policies--on a national as well as international scale--only by consolidated action of all working people. For that reason also the proposal for the key document being prepared for the 10th World Trade Union Congress under the title "Trade Unions and Problems of the Eighties," devotes great attention to the above-mentioned problems. The focus of interest is formed by the problems of war and peace; it is emphasized that preservation of peace represents the most basic vital interest of the working people the world over. The document analzyes the position of the working people during the period of deepening crisis of the capitalist world. It shows that negative effects the growth of power and influence of supranational monopolies--among them particularly armament monopolies--has not only on the working people in capitalist countries, but also on life in many developing countries where there is exploitation of their natural resources by supranational monopolies and continued dangerous growth of proletarization and backwardness.

The current progress of preparations leads us to the conviction that the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana will come to represent in the international trade union movement another significant stage in consolidating the unity of action of the working people and of trade unions. We can expect many suggestions and calls for action in this direction. The WFTU has on many occasions come up with specific proposals and initiatives. Alas, to many of them the ICFTU has turned a deaf ear. In the precongress period the WFTU also turned to the working people of the whole world with an appeal to use, without regard to differences in viewpoints, citizenship affiliation and varying ideological orientation, all available means toward promoting mutual understanding, awareness and cooperation for continued consolidation of the unity of action of all working people in the name of the most precious and most valuable goal--peaceful life in happiness.

The policy of the WFTU always was and still is based on the widest possible exchange of opinions, on a constructive dialogue, on emphasizing all problems uniting the working people all over the world. Thus also the 10th World Trade Union Congress will be an open, deeply democratic congress; it will represent the platform of constructive dialogue in regard to all the pressing problems that are the subject of interest of all working people. The congress will be participated in by more than 800 delegates who will come to Havana from approximately 120 countries of the world; they will represent some 250 million working people--approximately 200 million of them from the member organizations of the WFTU and 50 million more from other nonmember organizations. Almost 200 delegates will come from Latin America, the United States and Canada.

The congress will become a forum offering the possibility for a vivid confrontation of the position of the working people and their trade unions in socialist countries with the position of the working people under conditions of capitalism.

While uncertain existence became the characteristic feature of the lifestyle of working people in capitalist countries, the countries of the socialist community are characterized by the all-round growth of the social security of the working people and of the entire populace, based on development of production and creation of ever-increasing room for scientific and technical development. The advantages of the socialist social system, in which the role, rights and responsibilities of trade unions throughout the socialist social system are not only anchored in the rule of law but became a factual part of our daily life, are increasingly coming to the fore. In spring of 1980, which the WFTU proclaimed to be the year of intensified struggle for trade union rights, the Federal Assembly of the CSSR could justifiably state in its promulgation of the General Declaration of Trade Union Rights that Czechoslovakia guarantees an important human right--the right to work for every human corresponding to his or her state of health and abilities. It emphasized that unemployment--whether in its open or disguised form--has become an unknown concept in our country. Working people are guaranteed remuneration for the work they perform according to its extent and quality; also provided is the right to ensure safety of protection of health at work, right to rest and recreation after work, free medical and hospital care. At the same time we are not saying, and we never did, that we have attained the maximum, that there is nothing for us to improve upon, to perfect. On the contrary--we openly discuss our problems, where we are still not succeeding and what our weak points are. However, our problems--in comparison with the problems of working people and trade unions in capitalist society--are qualitatively of a different order.

The forum of the 10th World Trade Union congress will be the forum of proletarian internationalism, of the solidarity of workers. We know that in many parts of the world the working people wage a hard struggle for elementary rights, that they are persecuted, subjected to brutal discrimination, that there are various attempts to curtail the rights and freedom of trade unions. American imperialism is once again fomenting war tensions in the Caribbean area, revolutionary Cuba is a thorn in its eye. Progressive forces of Nicaragua are exposed to hatred, attacks and provocation. Brutalities committed by mercenaries of imperialism against progressive forces in Salvador are equal to genocide. At the congress we shall once again pass judgment on American imperialism, its adventurous, dangerous military policy. We shall express our support for and solidarity with the heroic Cuban people, the revolutionary and progressive forces, the working people of the whole world.

The revolutionary trade union movement has always based its activities on the positions of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity of workers. Thus, positions are class inspired and of an international orientation. We know that this constitutes the important condition for carrying out all functions of our trade unions. In preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress in the above context we develop maximum participation in the solutions to politically oriented, but also to material and organizational problems. That is one of many specific forms of our class solidarity, aid and support for the working class of the world.

Preparations of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] for the 10th World Trade Union Congress coincide also from the chronological viewpoint with preparations for the 10th All-Trade Union ROH Congress which will take place in April of the current year. For both of these significant events, what has been said at the 12th Plenary Session of the URO applies: their preparation became an occasion for general mobilization of the resources of our entire trade union movement which always demonstrates its class, revolutionary, democratic and international character primarily by new and useful deeds. Preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress were dealt with in detail by the 13th Plenary Session of URO. It emphasized that the struggle for peace and disarmament, for social progress in the entire world cannot be waged only in the sphere of education, campaigning and propaganda--our contribution to consolidating the positions of peace and socialism must be based primarily on honest work in the economy and all other spheres of life of our country. Czechoslovak trade unionists are aware of these facts; by their efforts designed to implement the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress they also solemnly welcome the upcoming 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana.

8204
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POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN TO BE INTENSIFIED

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 11, 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Report from Berlin: "GDR Leadership Obviously Worried About 'Ideological Steadfastness' of Young People." Translation of the two East Berlin PAEDAGOGIK and DEUTSCHE LEHRERZEITUNG articles cited below and a translation of a PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN article follow this commentary]

[Text] The GDR leadership is apparently concerned about the "political-ideological steadfastness" of its youth. In this connection, PAEDAGOGIK (No 12, 1981), an East Berlin journal, demanded that particularly at the present time, since there is no shortage of attempts by bourgeois ideologists to propagate pluralistic concepts under the pretext of a "renewal" or an "improvement" of socialism, efforts are to be increased to instill in students "ideological steadfastness" and to enable them to cope with false and hostile concepts about the party.

The East Berlin DEUTSCHE LEHRERZEITUNG (No 3, 1982) also demanded that students should be taught the kind of basic attitudes which guarantee a "class position as represented by the party." The intensification of the ideological confrontation between East and West and also the rapid succession of political events demand "unshakable attitudes." They are also necessary to enable young people to cope more confidently with the contradictions which they encounter in their lives. In this connection the paper criticized the inadequate willingness of many teachers to enter into political discussions with the students, although they could be used to correct idealistic concepts among those students "who are unable to cope with contradictions, conflicts and also absurdities in the ordinary life."

GDR Education Journal's Editorial

East Berlin PAEDAGOGIK in German Vol 36 No 12, Dec 81 (signed to press 13 Nov 81) pp 945-948

[Editorial signed 'm-n': "Pedagogical Guidance and Independent Activity of Pupils"]

[Text] Pedagogical collectives are currently concentrating on discussions dealing with the question of achieving better results while putting into action high quality, long-term educational concepts that were decreed on the basis of the SED program of the Eighth Pedagogical Congress and the Tenth SED Party Congress. In this respect, questions dealing with students' solidity of knowledge and ability,

the development of their consciousness and conduct are of special importance. These are questions that are directly related to the quality of work of each individual teacher and educator, his attitudes and his performance. Therefore a special point on which the pedagogical collectives are concentrating their discussions is the question: How does a pedagogue master the relationship between pedagogical guidance and the independent activities of students?

Certainly--this question is not a new one. It has occupied pedagogues for a long time; and in theory and in practice much attention has always been devoted to this problem. Among other things, an interesting discussion in our journal is proof of it.[1] Although these problems are decidedly a "handle" for pedagogical activities, comprising all aspects of the pedagogical process, it follows that one must again and again think about new and the most effective applications according to the prevailing concrete-historical conditions. As is the case with solutions to all pedagogical tasks, it is also important in this instance to refer to proven approaches, to use and expand them under present conditions and simultaneously look for new ways and possibilities to increase the quality of education and training.

The tasks promulgated by the Tenth SED Party Congress call for "a more effective use of the powers of the people's educational system to provide a good, practical education for young people, which will prove useful during their lives, developing creative thinking and actions, students' consciousness and activities and class-conscious attitudes and deeds, reflecting their political awareness."[2] These tasks are pointing the directions for mastering the relationship between pedagogical guidance and independent activities of students. Although there are many problems in these areas, we can only select a few for our discussion:

--It is well-known that pedagogical guidance in our society is always aimed at producing well-rounded, harmonically developed socialist personalities. Since the development of the personality is tied to active, revolutionary activities, seeking reform, primary importance must be given to man's search to understand his natural and social environment. Whether in school or while working outside of school--to a large extent the success of pedagogical activities will always depend on the pedagogue and his guidance, opening up a broad field of activities for the students and advancing their development. Practice confirms: Wherever children and juveniles are enabled and motivated to manage more and more difficult tasks by themselves, wherever they face problems, overcome difficulties, wherever they have to take sides, we create favorable conditions for the development of revolutionary attitudes among young people and aspirations to perform well.

In some pedagogical circles the question has arisen whether at times the emphasis may not be too much on the activities of the teacher, his activities in the classroom, and whether the natural desire felt by young people to be involved and independent, to assume responsibilities--particularly in the upper classes--is being utilized sufficiently. It is certainly a key for opening up additional reserves for solving difficult problems in the communist education of the youth. With respect to uncovering reserves, the debate in pedagogical collectives frequently turns to questions dealing with the causes for the variation in educational results for different teachers in the same class. Why is it that students of one class follow one teacher attentively, participate actively, are well-disciplined and class periods go very fast, while another colleague complains about the lack of

cooperation and has discipline problems? Every pedagogue knows that the causes can be manifold. In one way or another, however, most of the time they are related to the planning and guidance of student activities. It is an old pedagogical piece of wisdom: Unrest and lack of interest occur wherever the demands are too low or too high, wherever students do not have enough to do, wherever they are not praised enough and wherever they cannot laugh occasionally. To find the right measure, to recognize and consider the exact level of development of the students is part of what is called pedagogical mastery.

--Pedagogical guidance is political leadership when it comes to developing the ideological principles and the morality of the working class. It is well-known that the development of stable convictions, opinions and attitudes is not spontaneous. It is the result of extensive, scientifically based general education, the unity of science and ideology. It is a fundamental principle that students must be introduced to discussions of the political, ideological and moral questions of our time in such a manner that their answers follow the classical perspective "What benefits whom?".

Particularly at the present time, when imperialism in conjunction with its policy of heavy arms buildup--threatening human existence--is increasing the ideological diversion against socialism enormously, when bourgeois ideologues do not spare any attempts to propagate pluralistic concepts also for schools under the pretext of "renewal" or "improvement" of socialism, Lenin's statement takes on a principal meaning: "...bourgeois or socialist ideology. There is no compromise....Therefore every diminishment of socialist ideology, every deviation from it is at the same time a strengthening factor for the bourgeois ideology."[3] From this point of view it becomes important for pedagogical collectives to exchange experiences and findings that deal with the success of instilling in students political-ideological steadfastness, impressing upon them the importance of the basic truths of our epoch contained in the "open letter" and enabling them to counter false and hostile opinions, representing the party's point of view.

--Pedagogical guidance and independent activities of students form a dialetic union; they are inseparably joined sides of the pedagogical process. Our educational concept is opposed to any kind of indecisiveness and administration, and it is certainly different from the bourgeois educational theories and practices of the "drill" as well as the "antiauthoritarian, free" education. The development of independent activities of students is a task which pedagogues have to solve continuously to get all students actively involved, to reach every one of them, to promote abilities and talents toward goals and to leave no one behind. Altogether, it is without doubt one of the most difficult everyday problems in pedagogy. A higher level of independent student activities demands and provides a steady increase in the quality of political-pedagogical guidance. Contrasting opinions contradict the findings and experiences of the Marxist-Leninist pedagogy.

Looking at our students, it becomes evident that the teachers who are best equipped to do justice to their leadership role in the pedagogical process are those who represent a clear political standpoint, who have exceptional knowledge in their fields and pedagogical-psychological know-how and abilities and who are filled with love for their students and their profession.

--Pedagogical guidance is based on an optimistic attitude toward the student, firm confidence in his developmental abilities; it includes firm principles, consistence and sensitivity. Of special importance are requirements that promote development, because there can be no education without requirements. Requirements and promotion, however, must form one unit at all times. Discussions by the pedagogical collectives provide evidence that particularly in this respect there are still many reserves. It applies to problems in connection with relevance--are the requirements realistic--motivation and the forms of control, but also to questions that pertain to the uniformity of actions in the pedagogical collective. At any rate, the creative, political-pedagogical atmosphere in the pedagogical collective is of special significance for the mastery of the dialectic of pedagogical guidance and independent activity of students, because the tasks that must be solved in the process are spread far apart. They concern the subject-object dialectic in the pedagogical process, they are inseparably connected with the development of socialist teacher-student relationships and they extend to the pedagogical ABC, the firm command of which is indispensable for a successful communist education.

The high priority of pedagogical guidance is expressed in all the contributions to the discussion which is presently taking place in our journal and which deals with current questions concerning a higher quality of communist education for our schoolchildren. The following is very evident from the discussion: The effectiveness of political-pedagogical guidance is inseparably connected with the knowledge of student interests, likes and standards of value and with the development of their total personalities. It includes knowledge of the differences in the living conditions of the students as well as knowledge of how they spend their free time. No teacher and educator will doubt that this is so, because he knows that paying attention to all these conditions is very important for the success of his pedagogical activities. The problem, however, is: How does he acquire such thorough knowledge, since, most of the time, he has to deal with students of several classes? Since many pedagogues are troubled by this problem, it is an important question during the continuation of the discussion.

We are asking our readers to express their opinions.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. discussions of the problems "Paedagogische Fuehrung und Selbsttaetigkeit der Schueler" [Pedagogical Guidance and Independent Activities of Students] in PAEDAGOGIK, Nos 8, 1977 to 6, 1978.

2. Report of the SED Central Committee to the Tenth SED Party Congress. Reporter: Erich Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1981, p 98.

3. W.I. Lenin, "What Is to Be Done?", Works, Vol 5, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1955, p 396.

GDR Teacher Journal's Discussion

East Berlin DEUTSCHE LEHRERZEITUNG in German Vol 29 No 3, 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Commentary by Prof Guenter Dallmer, associate editor, on the topic 'Social Science Study' in 'Pedagogical Forum' feature]

[Excerpts] Again and again one hears of the experience that class-conscious positions and ideological convictions are primarily promoted and established through well-founded knowledge based on facts. That is absolutely correct and corresponds to the scientific character of our ideology.

Simultaneously, however, it is pointed out that the teacher increases the knowledge of positions and convictions among students not only through the material which he presents but also through his own personality. Here we want to lend special emphasis to this experience. By using engaging arguments, personal standpoints, political assessments, a pointed sense of humor and a vivid classroom presentation of party ideology, the teacher can often be more convincing than any textbook.

Consequently there are two things we should keep in mind at all times: The logically mandatory realization and the personal political example. Or to put it differently, the contents and the manner in which it is transmitted and made palatable to the students. We want to call attention to a few problems that are connected with it:

First: The more a teacher is responsive to the questions and problems of the student and the more he incorporates their experiences, impressions, ideas and thoughts, the more permanent the effect will be of his knowledgeableness and power of conviction. We must divorce ourselves from the idea that the students have had our own political experiences. Rather, are students not searchers too? Should we not attempt to make finders out of them? Or: Are we ourselves not also searchers at times? Do we always have the most suitable answer at our fingertips? Consequently it is not always right when we sometimes avoid political discussions with our students and particularly honor those students who agree with us. The discussion is an excellent means to measure and interpret everyday experiences of the students in light of their theoretical knowledge. In the process we would also be able to adjust to the situation that there are a few students who have idealistic notions and who are not able to cope with contradictions, conflicts and absurdities in the everyday social life, who demonstrate little perseverance and capitulate over the smallest incident.

Second: The contents and its interpretation should be coordinated in such a manner that with respect to the political education of the students it should be concentrated on basic knowledge and basic attitudes. They must form a firm foundation for the position of the party and for class consciousness. The sharp increase in ideological controversies and also the rapid succession of political events, above all, require unshakable attitudes. Who--whom? Who will benefit? These are questions that must be firmly implanted in students. In spite of differences in views concerning our reality, our enemies, the political world situation--our social-science instruction must be oriented toward the fundamental positions of

the basic truths contained in the open letter. Then our students will be able to cope more easily with the contradictions they encounter in life, they will be able to adjust, assess situations and act accordingly.

GDR Education Ministry's Commentary

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 8, 21 Jan 82 p 6

[Commentary by Guenther Kaehler, member, Ministry for Public Education: "Social Science Study Enables Pupils to Confront Aggressive Politics of Imperialism"]

[Text] Even our children want and have to be involved daily in the struggle concerning the problems of life--through their attitudes and deeds--defending peace and progress and opposing the forces of war. It is the awesome responsibility of our socialist school to provide the tools through education and training, enabling them to recognize more and more easily the dangers and the aggressive manner of imperialism as well as the hopelessness of its reactionary goals.

Instruction in social studies plays a particularly important role, because students are systematically acquiring fundamental scientific-ideological, historical and timely political knowledge through their courses in civics, history and geography.

From the eighth to the tenth grade, girls and boys are given more comprehensive and fundamental insights into the nature of socialism and imperialism, they learn historical and current events and the legitimacy of our epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. They gain insights into the causes of the intensification of the class struggle between the two antagonistic social systems and about the role of the GDR as a country bordering the two systems. This knowledge provides an opportunity for the students to recognize the misanthropic, aggressive, antipeace policy of imperialism and its accomplices in connection with its social and, above all, economic roots and to condemn it convincingly.

Connections Are Made Clear

An important task of social science instruction is to acquaint students, above all, with those historic experiences that have taken on general significance and are based on Marxist-Leninist analyses and which have been gathered by the German and international revolutionary labor movement, for instance, during their struggle against fascism and war. Among these experiences is also the failure of the U.S. aggression against Vietnam and other countries and the sudden growth of national and social liberation movements.

The students learn about the continuity of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist states and the antihumanistic goals of the policy of heavy arms buildup by NATO, especially the United States, aimed at destroying mankind. On the basis of concrete historical and current facts and data, the boys and the girls become aware of the imperialist desire for maximal profits and the nature of capitalist power and property relationships. Gradually they develop the ability to prove clearly and convincingly that these are the causes for the imperialist danger of war. In this manner the students acquire the important Leninist realization about the legitimate connection between imperialism, monopoly, aggressiveness,

reaction and war. The conviction, based on scientific and ideological evidence, that the peace of economic stability and dynamics of socialism requires strengthening on all sides--including military protection--and that the concrete contribution by students to strengthen the GDR consists of diligent learning and solid work.

Forming and Representing Standpoints

Lively classroom discussions, the process of acquiring knowledge in the social studies and its application to daily political discussions and argumentation are becoming more and more successful in getting the students to use their knowledge creatively and with increasing independence. They are also identifying more with party positions and acting accordingly. They are forming their own standpoints and preparing argumentations for questions that are of concern to them, for instance: What is the purpose of the imperialist lie about the alleged threat from the East? What about the military balance between socialism and imperialism? What efforts are required to ban the imperialist danger of war? What can and must the students contribute in this respect? Why are imperialist states delaying talks about disarmament and detente? What are the social, political and ideological forces that unite the world peace movement?

Particularly teachers in the social sciences feel a daily and growing responsibility to assist schoolchildren in answering these and many other questions, to increase their abilities to deal with complicated problems of world events and to equip them with better and better tools representing our ideology to prepare them for the growing confrontation.

8991
CSO: 2300/132

ORDER ON ALLOWANCES FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 29, 14 Dec 81 pp 328-329

[Item 161. Order of the Council of Ministers of 12 December 1981 on allowances entitled to family members of soldiers on active military duty in time of martial law (stan wojenny)]

[Text] On the basis of article 133, law 3 and in conjunction with article 237 of the law of 21 November 1967 on the public duty of defending the Polish People's Republic (Dz. U. [Government Regulations and Laws Gazette] of 1979, No 18, item 111) the following is to be enacted.

§1.1 In time of martial law (stan wojenny) family members supported by soldiers performing on active military duty, referred to in articles 110 and 111 of the law of 21 November 1967 on the public duty of defending the Polish People's Republic (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette of 1979, No 18, item 111), henceforth referred to as the law, are entitled--with the stipulation of the regulations of laws 2 and 3 as well as §2--to allowances stipulated in article 125 of the law.

2. Allowances, referred to in law 1, are paid in the amount and according to the principles governing the disbursing of daily allowances due soldiers when they are on military exercises, as well as family members of these soldiers.

3. Regulations of laws 1 and 2 do not apply to family members:

1) of soldiers who before the introduction of martial law (stan wojenny) had been called up for:

a) temporary military service;
b) basic military training;

2) of graduates of higher schools called up for active military service within the framework of long-term military training of these graduates.

4. Family members of soldiers cited in law 3, point 1 b) and point 2 who are sole providers of families are entitled to allowances in the amount and according to the principles governing the disbursing of monthly allowances stipulated in article 126 of the law.

§2. Soldiers with employee status when called up to participate in military exercises before martial law (stan wojenny) was introduced and those called up for military service after matial law (stan wojenny) was introduced are entitled to remunerations from their work place in the amount and according to the principles defined in article 123, regulations 2-4 of the law for the payment of remunerations in a period of military exercises. Family members of these soldiers are not entitled to allowances referred to in §1.

§3. Authorization for covering housing dues and suspending payments on loans and housing investment credits stipulated in article 129, regulation 1 of the law is entitled if active military service is performed during a period of at least 30 days.

§4. This order is effective as of the day martial law (stan wojenny) was declared.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers: General of the Army W. Jaruzelski

9866
CSO: 2600/233

ORDER ON ACCUMULATION, FINANCIAL SERVICES, CREDITS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 29, 14 Dec 81 pp 329-330

[Item 162. Order of the Council of Ministers of 13 December 1981 on executing the decree on martial law (stan wojenny) in the accumulation of money resources, money turnover and financial services as well as granting credits]

[Text] On the basis of article 23, point 2 of the decree of 12 December 1981 on martial law (stan wojenny) (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette No 29, item 154) the following is to be enacted:

§1. Checking and saving accounts payments and withdrawal of the populace are to proceed according to the following principles:

1) all payments resulting from money obligations to the state treasury and other socialized units of the economy are to be made without restrictions according to the regulations presently in effect;

2) payments to the populace's savings accounts are accepted according to existing principles without restrictions;

3) payments referred to in point 1 can be made from the populace's savings accounts without restrictions;

4) payments made from savings accounts cannot exceed the monthly quota of 10,000 zlotys; payments from checking-savings accounts can exceed this quota by up to the amount of revenues in the form of remittances of pension and retirement remunerations;

5) the negotiation of the payment of money quotas in the form of savings bonds to the bearer is suspended until further notice unless the bonds become personalized; payments of money quotas in the form of personal bonds are negotiated in compliance with the principle established for savings accounts in point 4;

6) payments from savings accounts for burial costs are made according to existing principles; in other special documented natural disaster cases the head of the bank branch determines the amount of a single payment.

§2.1 Servicing accounts of nonsocialized units of the economy takes place according to the following principles:

1) noncash turnover in bank accounts is done according to the following existing principles without restrictions;

2) cash payments can be made from bank accounts for covering remunerations for work done by people in the employ o' the possessor of these accounts up to the amount of 15,000 zlotys; indispensable cash for purchasing raw materials, materials, semifinished articles and tools up to the amount for ensuring continuity in production and services can be paid with the approval of the head of the bank branch on the basis of the owner's statement justifying the need for the purchase;

3) the principle referred to in point 2 also applies to all savings accounts of persons running private farms.

2. Regulations of law 1, points 1 and 2, duly apply to legal entities that are not socialized units of the economy.

§3. Servicing the populace's currency accounts and nonsocialized units of the economy (foreign exchange natives) takes place according to the following principles:

1) all payments in foreign currency are accepted in currency accounts according to existing principles without restrictions;

2) cash payments, the execution of drafts, and other bank orders abroad in foreign currencies are suspended until further notice;

3) the existing principles of payments in commodity bonds of the Polish Savings Bank [Bank Polska Kasa Opieki, S. S. (PKO)] and the resale of foreign currency for Polish zlotys are maintained.

4) servicing domestic export accounts is done according to existing principles;

5) in the case of travel abroad where permission is required, the owner of a currency account can assume a quota of equivalence up to $300 per person and also cover indispensable travel costs.

§4. Servicing foreigners' foreign exchange currency accounts is done according to existing principles.

§5.1 The granting and negotiating of credits for the populace and economic units that are not socialized are suspended until further notice. For young couples, check credits issued before 13 December retain their validity and are negotiated according to existing principles.

2. Payments for workers and friends of workers from loan-relief banks are limited to 10,000 zlotys per borrower. This limitation does not affect natural disaster relief paid by these banks.

3. The minister of finances and the president of the Polish National Bank can introduce deviations from regulations in law 1.

§6. The existing principles of foreign clearances of accounts for trade and services turnovers, as well as banking operations with foreign countries, remain unchanged.

§7. In the area not regulated by the order of the minister of finances and the president of the Polish National Bank, matters pertaining to monetary account settlements, the populace's financial services, legal persons who are nonsocialized units of the economy and nonsocialized units of the economy and savings turnover and credits can be regulated.

§8. As of 14 and 15 December 1981, banking service is suspended as well as servicing of savings accounts and general offices of savings banks and post offices, with the exception of taking in receipts from stores and making payments for procurement of agricultural products and payment of remunerations for work places.

§9. The increased interest of savings deposits from 1 January 1982 remains in effect. The state guarantees the inviolability of both zloty and foreign exchange deposits and their full solvency with interest for securing a stabilized situation in the country.

§10. This order is effective as of the day martial law (stan wojenny) was declared.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: General of the Army W. Jaruzelski

9866
CSO: 2600/233

ORDER ON GUNS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, ETC, THREATENING PUBLIC ORDER UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 29, 14 Dec 81 pp 330-331

[Item 163. Order of the minister of internal affairs of 12 December 1981 in the matter of depositing guns, ammunition and explosive materials and prohibiting the carrying of objects and implements whose use may threaten public order]

[Text] On the basis of article 21 of the decree of 12 December 1981 on martial law (stan wojenny)(Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 6, item 43), the following is to be enacted:

§1.1 Persons possessing all types of guns (hand, hunting, sports and signal pistols) and ammunition for these guns as well as explosive materials are obligated to deposit these guns, ammunition and materials at their own cost at the nearest command post--Citizens' Militia--within 24 hours from the issuance of the order.

2. The obligation of depositing guns, ammunition and explosive materials also applies to offices, institutions, plants, enterprises, schools and organizational units of socialized organizations having at their disposal guns, ammunition or explosive materials.

3. Heads of units, referred to in law 2, are to establish, in the time defined in law 1 with the commanders of their own local regional units of the Citizens' Militia, the means and place for depositing these said guns and ammunition.

§2. Regulations of §1 of laws 1 and 2 do not apply to:

1) soldiers in active military service,

2) officials of the Citizens' Militia,

3) persons and members (officials, employees) of units and organizations called up for the defense of public order or common property--to whom permission to have guns was issued on the basis of a separate decision of the minister of internal affairs or organs of the Citizens' Militia authorized by him.

4) socialized units of the economy, in the part referring to their possession of explosive materials for industrial purposes and forest and farm exploitation.

§3. In receiving guns, ammunition or explosive materials for deposit, the commander of the regional unit of the Citizens' Militia issues a receipt describing the type of gun, ammunition explosive materials, quantity, number of guns and data certifying the identity of the person making the deposit and, in regard to units, which are referred to in §1 of law 2, the name of the unit and its address.

§4. It is forbidden to carry any kind of sidearms, as well as air-guns, cap pistols, gas pistols and other similar objects and implements whose use can threaten public order.

§5. In the case of guns, ammunition or explosive materials not being deposited at the designated time and place, officials of the Citizens' Militia deposit these guns, ammunition or explosive materials in accordance with the appropriate regulation of the law of 17 June 1966 on seizure procedures in administration (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 24, item 151, with the latest changes.)

2. Illegal possession of guns, ammunition or explosive materials 24 hours after the order is in effect is defined as a crime in the penal regulations.

§6. Regulations of the order are applied under martial law (stan wojenny) in the entire territory of the Polish People's Republic or within the boundaries of units of the state administrative division in which martial law (stan wojenny) has been introduced, under the items of the resolution of the Council of State introducing martial law (stan wojenny).

§7. This order is effective as of the day martial law (stan wojenny) was declared.

Minister of Internal Affairs: C. Kiszczak

9866
CSO: 2600/233

ORDER ON PRINCIPLES, PROCEDURES ON CHANGE OF RESIDENCE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 29, 14 Dec 81 pp 331-332

[Item 164. Order of the minister of internal affairs regarding permission to change place of residence during martial law and the relevant principles and procedures]

[Text] On the basis of article 10, laws 1 and 3; article 11, law 3 of the decree of 12 December 1981 on martial law (stan wojenny) (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 29, item 154); and in connection with article 52, law 1 of 10 April 1974 on population census and identity cards (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette No 4, item 85), the following is to be enacted:

§1.1 In time of martial law with regard to state security under the items of the resolution of the Council of State introducing martial law (stan wojenny) in the entire territory of the Polish People's Republic or within the boundaries of units of the state administrative division in which martial law has been introduced, there is imposed the obligation of:

1) obtaining prior permission in changing permanent or temporary place of residence when moving to another locality;

2) registering within 12 hours after arrival at the designated locality.

2. Obligations referred to in law 1 apply to Polish inhabitants and foreigners staying in an area or arriving at an area under martial law (stan wojenny).

§2.1. The local organ of the state administration at the basic level, within whose jurisdiction falls the present permanent or temporary place of residence of the person intending to change residence, issues permission for change of place of residence referred to in §1 law 1, point 1, henceforth referred to as "permission," in the form of a decision whose standard is defined by the enclosure to the order.

2. Persons on their way to a border zone are obligated, moreover, to obtain permission before leaving their present place of residence or immediately upon arrival at the border zone:

1) for permanent residency--permission is issued by the local organ of the state administration at the basic level;

2) for temporary residence--permission is issued by the head of the regional unit of the Citizens' Militia

--appurtenant to the intended residence.

3) the decision referred to in laws 1 and 2 is issued without justification; appealing the decision is not in order.

§3.1. Permission is issued on the written application with reasons given for moving by the interested person.

2. Persons employed in socialized work places intending to change place of residence are obligated to obtain approval from the head of the plant as expressed in the application referred to in law 1.

§4. The following persons are exempt from the obligation of obtaining permission for change of place of residence, referred to in §1 law 1, point 1, as well as for residence in a border zone:

1) deputies to the PRL [Polish People's Republic] Sejm and People's Council councilors at the voivodship level,

2) leading members and voivodship authorities of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD],

3) members of the Council of Ministers and undersecretaries of state,

4) employees of the Supreme Chamber of Control performing or in charge of supervisory control,

5) heads of central office and state institutions and their deputies,

6) governors and vice governors (or their equivalents),

7) judges and attorneys,

8) soldiers on active military duty,

9) functionaries of the ministry of internal affairs,

10) functionaries of penal institutions,

11) persons traveling to their place of work who have valid work authorization or attestation by the head of the work place,

12) employees making an official journey on the basis of a recommendation for an official trip at the behest of the head of a socialized work place,

13) persons returning to their permanent or temporary place of residence in the 24-hour period after the issuance of the order.

§5. The obligation of registering, referred to in §1 of law 1, point 2, is carried out in the local office of the state administration organ at the basic level in the work place hotel or in the space adjoining the work place used for work, study, medical treatment or social welfare, appurtenant to the place of residence.

§6.1. In registration for a permanent or temporary sojourn one must present:

1) a document certifying identity,

2) permission for change of permanent or temporary place of residence,

3) a document certifying occupying a position of performing a function, fulfilling duties or being recommended for an official trip in regard to persons referred to in §4,

4) certification of registration from a previous permanent place of residence in case of registration for a permanent sojourn.

2. In particularly well-founded cases, one may register for a permanent sojourn without presenting a certification of registration from a previous place of permanent residence.

3. Application of the required data for registering and for recording departure ensues when the current forms are completed and signed.

§7.1. The local organ of the state administration at the basic level completing the registering or recording departure from a permanent place of residence confirms this fact in a document certifying identity.

2. Confirmation of registration in the current form is issued to persons registering for temporary sojourn.

§8.1. The order does not violate the regulation of the order of the ministers of national defense and internal affairs of 11 February 1980 in the matter of military obligation of registering and permissions for temporary sojourn abroad and permission for change of place of sojourn by persons liable to military service (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 6, item 14).

2. In matters not regulated by the order, regulations of the law of 10 April 1974 on population census and identity cards (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 14, item 85) and the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of 20 September 1974 in the matter of performing the duty of registration and conducting population census (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 33, item 196) are duly observed; in matters of a sojourn in a border zone, regulations of the decree of 23 March 1956 on the protection of state borders (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 9, item 9, with the latest changes) and Resolution No 544 of the Council of Ministers of 28 August 1959 in the matter of boundary lines, maintaining border crossings and residence and sojourn in border zones (Polish Monitor [Journal of Laws], No 71, item 861, with the latest changes) are duly observed.

§9. The order is effective as of the day martial law (stan wojenny) was declared.

Minister of Internal Affairs: C. Kiszczak

Enclosure to the order of the
minister of internal affairs
of 12 December 1981 (item 164)

_____date_____19__

_____
Name and address of organ

DECISION

On the basis of the Order No 2 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of 12 December 1981 in the matter of permission to change place of residence in time of martial law and the principle and procedures regarding these matters (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 29, item 164)

_____I permit_____I refuse to grant permission

_____
name

to change of place of residence from the town of_____

to town_____during the period of_____

_____to_____

The present decision is final.

_____
(signature with first name, surname and official position)

9866
CSO: 2600/233

ORDER ON SOJOURN OF INTERNEES IN ISOLATION CENTERS

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 29, 14 Dec 81 p 332

[Item 165. Order of the minister of justice of December 1981 regarding statutes of sojourn of internee(s) (internowani) in isolation centers (osrodki odosobnienia)]

[Text] On the basis of article 45, law 1 of the decree of 12 December 1981 on martial law (stan wojenny) (Government Regulations and Laws Gazette, No 29, item 154) the following is to be enacted:

§1. Until the issuance of the order in the matter of statutes of sojourn of internee(s) (internowani) in isolation centers (osrodki odosobnienia) for carrying out internment (internowanie) in isolation centers (osrodki odosobnienia), the regulations of interim statutes of performing interim arrest (areszt) implemented in Order No 12 of the minister of justice of 25 January 1974 in the matter of interim statutes of performing interim arrest (areszt) (Official Gazette of the Ministry of Justice, No 2, item 7, with the latest changes) and other statutory regulations pertaining to the performance of interim arrest (areszt) are duly observed.

§2. The organ, under whose command internee(s) (internowani) placed in isolation centers (osrodki odosobnienia) find themselves, is the commander of the Citizens' Militia who made the decision of internment (internowanie).

§3. The order is effective as of the day martial law (stan wojenny) was declared.

Minister of Justice: S. Zawadzki

9866
CSO: 2600/233

SITUATION IN CULTURAL, ART FIELD NOTED

Reform in Cultural Field Underway

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by (Byr.): "Reforming Culture, Subsidies for Theaters and Philharmonics, Independence for Book Publishers"]

[Text] Work on a new structure for the Ministry of Culture and Art is going on under the economic reform. It is assumed that the principles of the reform will be fully implemented in printing, recording and music industry, in mass entertainment enterprises and in book publishing and sales.

Even earlier, the "Book House" and wholesale book trade enterprises had announced their intention to form an association to be charged with coordination, generation of joint development funds and investment.

On the other hand, arts institutions, that is, theaters, operas, philharmonics and orchestras are to continue to receive state subsidies. It has been proposed to grant preferential treatment to national institutions, e.g., the National Philharmonic and the Grand Theater in Warsaw.

Work is underway on drafts of long-term solutions for cultural activity of enterprises. Proposals in this area amount to the application of tax deductions for those plants allocating resources to cultural activity and running their own cultural establishments. This condition should be sanctioned in the law on enterprise financing principles.

Yes, although it is not able to do so in its present for of televising information and entertainment. It is thus necessary to alter the television model of culture as well.

Understandably, the standard of cultural life also includes daily routines in the immediate environment and objects we handle. Current difficulties have made us realize that we can no longer create and manufacture things for sham effect. Every object can be functional, durable and beautiful. We have a trained cadre of creative designers of industrial shapes. That resource must be sensibly utilized.

These are realities for today--and for tomorrow as well.

Assistance for the Creative

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by wm: "Aid for Creators"]

[Text] In connection with the temporary suspension of certain artistic unions and associations, the Ministry of Culture and Art has taken over the protection of a majority of their members. Task forces to assist artists and their families have been working since 16 December 1981. An emergency relief fund of 4 million zlotys was set up for this purpose. Also wider possibilities for union funds to support creativity in the fine arts have been created.

Because publishing houses were granted autonomy, it was decided to eliminate the association of publishing enterprises "Chief Publishing House Board" and in its place to create an organizational subunit for books and literature within the Ministry of Culture and Arts. The Film Dissemination Association (ZRF) will likewise be eliminated, and an enterprise with the sole function of distributing films will be established. Motion picture reproduction and movie theater construction and equipping will be separated and transferred to separate organizational units.

These changes in the Ministry of Culture and Arts organizational structure are conditional upon the new law regarding the ministry's scope of operation which is in final stages of draft preparation.

Realities of the 1975-1990 Cultural Development Program

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Jerzy Wojcik: "Realities and Hopes. Understanding for Cultural Matters"]

[Text] Inside its glistening varnished cover, on immaculate chalk-white paper, the "1975-1990 Cultural Development Program" of the Ministry of Culture and Arts (hereinafter referred to as the "Program") contains our hopes concerning the present status and the future of Polish culture.

During the 1970's--those hopes seemed to have been implementable at the time. With an optimism well matching the times, the "Program" dealt with all areas of culture, "developing" film creativity and possibilities of exposure to that creativity. It multiplied the figures for would-be philharmonic and rural cultural centers, workers' cultural centers, libraries and movie theaters, and millions of books planned for publication.

Those figures and indicators were perhaps scaled to match future needs, but were they in keeping with realistic possibilities?

..."Books are and will continue to be the fundamental carrier of cultural development and national education..." notes the "Program" published in December 1974. "The Ministry will retain responsibility for organizing production and for making books accessible to the nation as well as coordinate the development of the printing industry and utilize its productive capacities."

The projected growth in publishing was supposed to ensure steady increases in book production so that by 1990 readership ratios approximating world averages could be reached: 11 books per person in 1990 and 8 books in 1980.

Books were supposed to be the most accessible component of universal participation in culture, to be placed within easy reach. Reforms in the national administrative system were to have brought about development in bookstores and libraries included in an integrated system under which one library branch for every 8,000 to 10,000 persons would be available in larger more densely populated urban centers, one library branch for every 5,000 residents in cities with scattered development, extension libraries in villages with more than 1,000 residents and book lending units in smaller villages.

The entire last decade, a period of diverse programs and forecasts, brought disappointment and a marked regression particularly in the dissemination of culture, despite optimistic predictions about "the country's vigorous development" made in the early 1970's. Books were published in decreasing numbers and the network of libraries movie theaters and cultural centers suffered impoverishment, whereas only the number of radio and television subscribers continued to increase. Given top preference, the cultural medium of television kept expanding. For example, the number of television sets rose from 4.21 million in 1970 to nearly 7.5 million in 1978.

In 1970, there were 52,437 libraries in the network, in 1978, there were 10,000 fewer. Attrition affected mainly small, frail, mostly rural libraries half of which were located in one-room premises, operating under exceptionally difficult conditions and poorly supplied with newly published books.

Statistically, an average Pole received 4 newly published books in 1980, and barely 3 books in 1981.

Deterioration continued throughout the past year, side by side with unquestionable achievements in music, theater and film that were perhaps more visible in the international arena of success than they were as a daily presence in the country's cultural life (garbled). The number of libraries, cultural centers and clubs, movie theaters and amateur performing groups were further reduced. Crisis-related difficulties most acutely affected those communities possessing the most limited cultural facilities: villages, little towns far from so-called cultural centers and, in some cases, large industrial communities. In the latter, the tension of strike readiness frequently narrowed the field of vision, excluding problems of workforce participation in cultural life and problems of factory cultural-educational units, occasionally abandoned to their own fate.

Why did it end in unfulfilled hopes? After all, earlier forecasts and the above-quoted "Program" itself were developed with the participation of creative people, scientists, practitioners in the dissemination of culture and what is termed decision makers in the area of culture. Were illusions taken for facts and proverbial "wishful thinking" for reality? Or else, were programs developed only for the sake of programs, cynically, with an awareness of their incompatibility with reality and potential? These questions can be answered only by those who co-authored those programs at the time and now are brandishing chiefly verbal weapons in defense of culture.

Great hopes and embarrassing actualities form a sad statistical portrayal of the current setting. Fortunately, the stock of cultural wealth of past centuries and modern day creative reality were not created by statistics.

The history of Polish culture proves that even under most adverse conditions this culture succeeded in appreciating our national identity and enriching the age old cultural heritage. That history is evidence that even at difficult times outstanding works were created and reached the nation. The shortcomings of a system for administering culture have repeatedly become less acute when the role of cultural disseminator was taken over by a social movement with the genuine dedication of artists and cultural activists.

Can we demand understanding for cultural matters under the present exceptionally difficult living conditions and urgent economic and social problems? Yes, we can; moreover, we must.

The needs of this sphere of our lives can hardly be erased, opportunities for social participation cultural can hardly be neglected. It is, after all, an inalienable value of a humanistic system. It is necessary to defend culture in the face of the threat inherent in the next few years of our breaking out of the economic impasse. It is necessary to preserve its possessions and take maximum advantage of every possibility of disseminating our enormous cultural wealth.

We are not living in a cultural void, even the neglected system of cultural-educational factory units can be utilized more reasonably. Poland today has more educated people than ever before, not only in the large cities but also in towns and rural areas. Teachers are more enlightened. Poland now has a more numerous corps of physicians; more agrotechnical service workers and a regenerated ZMW [Association of Rural Youth] movement; more radio and television sets than ever before and, finally, has the highest creative potential ever.

Can the last decade's preferred model of televised dissemination of culture meet current cultural needs of society? Can it engender such needs and formulate them? Can it activate the most neglected little town, rural and large industrial communities?

Authorized representatives of such task forces perform their official duties in Warsaw in the headquarters of the Ministry of Culture and Art and throughout the country at the cultural departments of Voivodship (Provincial) Offices. Assistance varies, ranging from one time allowances (5,000 zlotys and, in exceptional cases, 10,000 zlotys) to taking care of ration card purchases if a background interview indicates this is necessary.

Recommendations earlier submitted for creativity allowances are being implemented.

The Council of Ministers decree of 7 September 1981 introduced certain changes in existing regulations for identity documents. These changes provide for entries on the holder's being engaged in the graphical and profession of fine arts. On a motion by the Ministry of Culture and Art, attempts have been initiated to extend these benefits to other groups of artists (and writers).

Those identifying themselves as members of so-called free professions are treated in outpatient medical clinics under unchanged principles. It is worth noting that the Ministry of Culture and Art has obligated itself to include folk artists under its protection.

8795
CSO: 2600/298

BRIEFS

PZPR WARSAW EXECUTIVE MEETING--At a meeting on 4 February, the executive body of the PZPR Warsaw Committee assessed the sociopolitical situation in Warsaw higher schools. The second item of deliberation entailed an assessment of the state of sociopolitical studies in higher schools and proposals concerning the latter. The executive body recommended that concrete action, immediate as well as long-term, be undertaken to improve the teaching of so-called "ideological bloc" subjects and the shaping of their proper role. The executive body agreed upon the organization of Warsaw Committee plenary meetings on youth affairs and on housing construction, recommending that a wide circle of party members and organizations be attracted to the preparation of these meetings. The executive body approved plans to implement the resolutions of the 7th Warsaw Committee Plenum and the motions submitted during the discussion. The deliberations were chaired by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Feb 82 p 8]

CSO: 2600/327

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER PRICE INCREASES--Bucharest, 18 February (Tanjug)--The prices of Romanian dailies, weeklies and reviews increased today from 60 to 150 percent. The smallest price increase was that of the political-informational organs whose price was increased from 30 to 50 bani, when they contain 4 to 6 pages. Issues which contain 8 to 10 pages cost twice as much, that is, one leu. The prices of all the other reviews and periodicals have been increased on an average of two to three times. The previous prices for the dailies were exceptionally low; for example, they were one-quarter the cost of the average city bus ride. In general, they have from 4 to 6 pages and the number of copies is rather high. For example, the central party organ SCINTEIA is published in two million copies. [Text] [Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 19 Feb 82 p 7]

PRICE INCREASES FOR 'SCINTEIA'--We inform you that beginning today, 18 February 1982, the retail sales price of SCINTEIA is 0.50 lei [50 bani] for copies with 4-6 pages and 1 leu for copies with 8-10 pages. Subscriptions which expire on 28 February will be valid only until 26 February and subscriptions which expire on 31 March will be valid until 21 March. The price for a subscription to SCINTEIA is 15 lei a month, 45 lei for 3 months, 90 lei for 6 months and 180 lei a year. [Excerpts] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Feb 82 p 5]

CSO: 2700/186

SECRET BALLOTING FOR LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ARGUED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1619, 10 Jan 82 pp 14-15

[Article by Stevan Niksic: "Open Discussions on Secret Balloting"]

[Text] In preparation for statutory changes to be made at the Twelfth Congress of the LCY, an open discussion will soon be held dealing with the problems of one or more candidates for each office, whether balloting is to be secret or open, the election procedures for members of the Central Committee [CC] of the LCY, the organization of the Party summit, etc.

Several different controversies involving alternative proposals for changes to be made in the Statutes of the LCY have still not been settled, even after the last meeting of the CC of the LCY. Among these controversies are the following: whether to require more candidates on the ballots for party elections, whether the elections for these party offices are to be by open or secret ballot, and how to organize the party summit at the federation level. By all indications, as soon as the entire membership of the CC of the LCY has had a chance to voice their opinions about these and other questions of statutory changes which have been announced in an open discussion before the 12th Congress of the LCY, the delegates of the Congress will finally decide within a few months the changes to be made. However, it appears that even ' ien it will not be easy, because all of the proposals have supporters as well as, of course, some validity.

Just before the end of last year, a report prepared by the Commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions was examined at a meeting of the CC of the LCY; for more than a month the Commission has essentially been involved with preparing the proposals for changes in the Statutes and with soliciting suggestions, opinions, and proposals in connection with this matter. The primary reason for the decision to change the Statutes is familiar to everyone, the need to decide who will have the statutory powers and functions which once belonged to the President of the LCY. In the preamble of the new Statutes, the historic role of Comrade Tito will be discussed, and the fact that he was president for life, with an unlimited mandate, will also be pointed out; immediately after this there will be a section dealing with the basic principles of collective labor and responsibility which are a part of the well-known Tito initiative that he proclaimed and struggled for with such vigor during the last years of his life.

The month-long preparations for the other statutory changes which have been proposed have indicated that there are many who support the addition of another group of democratic principles dealing with party life and work, as well as those who feel that the standards in the former Statutes need not be changed in this regard.

Discussions which have taken place in the Commission and at the last meeting of the CC of the LCY indicate that the most controversial issue deals with how LCY elections are to be carried out, especially those for political and executive offices. To put it more precisely, the issue deals with who is to select the candidates for the offices, and with the manner in which this is to be done, whether there will be more than one candidate on the ballot for each office, whether the balloting will be open or secret, and finally, to whom the chosen candidates will be responsible in the individual party positions.

The Secret Ballot is More Democratic

Interestingly, the old LCY Statutes only required the LCY Opstina Conferences to choose their political and executive organs by secret ballot. Central and Provincial Committees, even the CC of the LCY, could only decide how the members of their presidencies were to be chosen. As a rule, this was done by open ballot. Various proposals have been presented in the Commission, but it has not favored any of them decisively. In fact, the only decision made was that the election procedures should be uniform so that the opstina and other, higher, forums will use the same method, whether it be open or secret, but "that each organ should be given the opportunity to decide in the matter." The Presidency of the CC of the LCY, which considered the matter before the report had been delivered by the members of the Commission, reached a similar conclusion. The discussions which took place in the CC meeting concerning these proposals were quite lively.

After Branko Mikulic had explained the problems facing the commission and why it had made the decision it did, several speakers stood up one by one and to support it. The first one who definitely opposed it was Joze Smole. He said that the problem of either an open or a secret ballot was one of principle, and not just a procedural problem which could be freely determined by every leadership group. He therefore vigorously supported the requirement of a secret ballot in the election of officials of the political and executive bodies of the LCY, stating that this method of balloting is more democratic. In addition to coming out for the secret ballot, some also voiced the opinion that there should be more public access to the activities of the higher party bodies and organs, especially at the federation level. He proposed that in the future, either by statutory or some other regulation, provision be made for public access to party work, especially to give opportunities for journalists to attend meetings of the presidency of the CC of the LCY. This has not been possible up to now.

A "Filter" For the Central Committee

Milos Minic offered his opinion, which differed somewhat from that of the Commission, concerning the election procedure not only for the political and executive bodies, but also for all other offices in the LCY, and especially the procedure involved in the election and the election confirmation of future members of the CC of the LCY. Citing the well-known position of Comrade Tito concerning cadre policy

(he read to the members of the CC several lengthy excerpts from Tito's report to the 11th LCY Congress), Minic favored, above all, more candidates on the ballot for each office. Refuting the assertion that we do not have enough cadres, which is sometimes used as an argument against this proposal, he noted that these "opinions are quite absurd."

"Are conditions in our society now such that we must deviate from Tito's opinions and principles?" asked Minic, "On the contrary," he said, "Now that he is gone there is all the more reason to democratize our relationships and to observe these principles more strictly." Minic also came out for the secret ballot for all organs of the LCY, including political and executive organs, stating that the secret ballot is a democratic institution, and that it should be consistently used in the LCY as well. He said that this viewpoint also found support in the Presidency of the CC of the LCY, and he explained how those who oppose this proposal usually give the warning that the candidate structure, as well as other aspects of the process, are apt to be disturbed by the introduction of secret balloting. In his opinion, however, this is not a matter of principle, but merely a technical question, and therefore, he is of the opinion that demands for respecting the established candidate structure can be met without difficulty.

"Secret balloting guarantees that a member of the LCY has complete freedom to express his opinion in all of his choices. It is a defense against the everyday pressures that a member of the LCY feels, pressures that are not such an unusual occurrence where secret balloting does not exist," said Minic.

The next proposal he presented at the meeting of the CC of the LCY concerned election procedures, or the confirmation of members of the CC of the LCY. Members of the CC of the LCY are chosen in the republics and provinces (in their respective congresses), and their election is confirmed only in the Yugoslav Congress. This is how it has been up to now, and the Commission has proposed that, for the most part, this system of election and confirmation be preserved in the future. This proposal also includes a rather complex mechanism to deal with the possible challenging of the confirmation of any of the candidates who were chosen in republic or provincial congresses; a delegate who has something to say regarding an election confirmation, or the election of an individual, should appeal to the election commission in writing. The commission will then get the consensus opinion of all the delegates in the corresponding republic or provincial organization in the Yugoslav Congress. All the delegates of the congress will then be informed of this opinion. Finally, to force a vote on this matter, the proposal contesting a confirmation should be supported by the delegates from at least three republics. And for the proposal to be adopted, at least two-thirds of the delegates present must vote for it!

The Problems Involved in the Organization of the Summit

Minic, however, proposes that confirmation be accomplished in a simple manner, by secret ballot, and that all delegates of the LCY Congress should have this right, "with complete freedom, with no constraints," and furthermore, that those candidates who received over half of the votes in their election would be considered to be confirmed. The present election of members of the CC of the LCY by confirming the proceding elections in the LCY Congress is, in Minic's opinion, a "mere formality."

"I think that a member of the CC of the LCY should have the confidence of the majority of the delegates of the LCY Congress, of the entire LCY, and not just that of his own republic. Ultimately, every election takes place either in order to choose someone or not to choose someone. We are not accustomed to this, this mentality does not exist in our political structure, but we must develop these habits, this democratic mentality. It would be the most common sort of opportunism if someone considered himself humiliated and offended because of this, and if they sacrificed an extraordinarily important democratic principle because of this type of viewpoint," said Minic.

Before the discussion was over, when it was time to make some conclusions, some new arguments were brought up which differed from those supported by Minic. For example, Milutin Baltic opposed Minic's proposal for changing the proposed election procedure, or method of confirmation, for members of the CC of the LCY. He thought that the Commission's proposals should be accepted, that is, keeping the present mechanism in force. Several members of the CC, including the presiding officer at the meeting, Dobrosav Culafic, thought that for the time being it was not necessary to vote on each individual proposal. So the discussion was ended by a suggestion to the Statutory Commission that it take another good look at all the ideas which have been presented, and to keep them in mind when the final proposals are worked out; the CC of the LCY will discuss them again before bringing them up for open discussion.

One additional problem, often brought up during the preceding discussions, still remained after this open meeting: should a president be chosen for the Presidency of the CC of the LCY (as is the case now), or for the CC of the LCY?

In the course of the Commission's work, the opinion was often expressed that having a president for the CC of the LCY would help to strengthen the role of the CC. Everyone supports this opinion, all the more so since after the death of Comrade Tito many of the functions and powers which were performed by the Presidency of the LCY before were transferred to the CC, so it is logical for it to have its own president, as well as for central and provincial committees in republics and provinces to each have one.

On the other hand, those who have not been inclined to accept this proposal stress that having a president for the Presidency of the CC of the LCY is more in keeping with the spirit of collective labor and responsibility of the Presidency, making this solution the preferred one. According to this plan the CC of the LCY would not have its own permanent president. The Presidency of the CC of the LCY itself has come out for this proposal.

However, the discussions concerning these proposals have still not been concluded. It is apparent that they will be in progress until the forthcoming 12th Congress of the LCY, which has been solely authorized to make the final decisions, to adopt the definitive version of the new Statutes of the LCY.

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INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT OF BANGLADESH

Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 82 p 3

[Interview with Justice Abdus Sattar, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, by Mugdim Karabeg, editor of OSLOBODJENJE, in Dacca: "A Majority of Humanity Has Opted for the Principles of Nonalignment"; date not specified]

[Text] As part of commemoration of the 20th anniversary of nonalignment and of preparations for the Seventh Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries, the board of editors of the newspaper OSLOBODJENJE called upon a certain number of statesmen of the nonaligned countries to speak about this for our readers. Responding to a request of OSLOBODJENJE, Justice Abdus Sattar, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, received Mugdim Karabeg, editor of OSLOBODJENJE, in Dacca and gave our newspaper an exclusive interview.

OSLOBODJENJE: Twenty years have passed since the First Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Belgrade. What do you think about the actions of the nonaligned movement over the past 20 years?

President Sattar: The nonaligned movement symbolizes mankind's continued aspiration for peace. This is an expression of the determination and resolution of a majority of world public opinion to establish a new and equitable international economic order and a social and political order which will be free of ideological conflicts and the dangerous tension inherent in the bloc system. After the first summit of the nonaligned countries in 1961, which was held in Belgrade, the nonaligned movement grew steadily, increasing the number of its members and its political influence and moral force. The overall growth of the nonaligned movement is obviously confirmed by its steadily growing strength and progress.

The common determination and common vision which inspired the leaders of the nonaligned countries who were the initiators of nonalignment retain their full force even today. The need to preserve the hard-won freedoms and the obligation to translate the benefit of political freedoms into the language of economic and social progress are more pronounced today than ever. Our beloved president Ziaur Rahman said at the summit meeting in Havana that "the need to search for an independent road free of the influences of the blocs, rivalry and polarization of forces and for advancing people and equitable cooperation and relations among

nations, regardless of their size, strength and ideology," necessitates continuation of an uncompromising "struggle" against the remnants of colonialism and imperialism. The nonaligned movement believes in the peaceful fulfillment of those ideas and interests. The unique success of the nonaligned movement lies in constantly maintaining humanity's belief in people's ability to live in peace and cooperation in a world that is dangerously divided between blocs.

President Tito said at the First Summit Meeting that the nonaligned countries "represent humanity's conscience." This is a still greater truth today than previously. Ninety-five countries representing more than half of the world's population today belong to the nonaligned movement. This is still another important proof of the movement's success. It is truly heartwarming that more and more countries are seeking ways of withdrawing from the orbit of bloc-oriented policy and of joining humanity's conscience.

The nonaligned movement represents the greatest hopes and aspirations of the countries of the Third World. This movement derives its vitality and value from the solidarity of the member countries and from their firm commitment to peace, coexistence, respect of sovereignty and independence, consistent adherence to the principles of peaceful resolution of all problems, nonintervention in internal affairs of other countries and renunciation of the use of force in resolving international relations.

The nonaligned movement, independently of the United Nations, still offers the best occasion and platform for promotion of global peace and constructive cooperation among nations and guarantees solidarity and consistent commitment to the principles of nonalignment and to their preservation and strengthening.

The Three Principal Fields of Activity of the Nonaligned

OSLOBODJENJE: In the past the nonaligned movement has been concerned with the most vital issues of international relations. Which actions and which achievements of the nonaligned countries can you single out as the most important?

President Sattar: The activities and achievements of the nonaligned movement cannot be reduced solely to a few achievements; we must broaden the scope of our examination. They should be judged and understood in the context of contemporary international life as a whole. We can speak in very broad terms about three large areas of concentrated efforts with a differing degree of success:

i. detente,

ii. decolonialization and

iii. development.

A majority of countries in the world today do not believe in the strength of the blocs as an indispensable precondition for a lasting and just peace. Those are the goals and achievements of the nonaligned countries. Ninety-five countries of the world today want to remain outside the orbit of the multilateral military alliances that confront one another, since they have committed themselves to the

principles of the nonaligned movement. As a result of their endeavors tension has relaxed, while the atmosphere of detente has been considerably improved. We should specifically state that in that period the nonaligned countries have not been merely passive observers, but have been active exponents of peace through the policy of detente and the relaxation of tension.

Decolonialization is a very important field in which the nonaligned movement has achieved success. The moral and political pressure inspired and supported by the nonaligned movement and the struggle for freedom and self-determination, intensified by solidrity within the nonaligned, has powerfully speeded up the process of breaking down the structure of colonialism.

Global peace is inseparably bound up with the question of equitable division of world physical resources and the pace of economic development. The system of international economic exploitation developed during the black years of colonialism cannot meet the needs of the world of the postcolonial period. The nonaligned movement has persistently examined and emphasized the urgent need to establish a new economic order in the world. As a matter of fact the nonaligned movement was a pioneer in expressing the aspirations and needs of the newly liberated independent countries for a fair share in division of humanity's global resources. The success of the nonaligned movement in this field can hardly be emphasized, however. The nonaligned have promoted the course of social and economic development by strengthening the concept of self-help and greater cooperation among the member countries.

Nonalignment--The Cornerstone of Our Policy

OSLOBODJENJE: Present relations in the world are characterized by a further aggravation of tension between the blocs and a stepping up of the arms race, while in critical parts of the world there are no signs of conflicts being resolved. What in your opinion is the role of the nonaligned in connection with these acute problems?

President Sattar: Bangladesh looks with great concern on the growing tension, on the insane arms race and on conflicts in the world. We sincerely believe that the nonaligned movement should play a positive and constructive role in this regard.

First, the nonaligned countries should return to the concept of authentic neutrality with respect to bloc-oriented policy. Second, they must seek ways of strengthening still greater solidarity within the movement.

For its part Bangladesh has accepted the policy of the nonaligned as the cornerstone of its foreign policy. Our former President Ziaur Rahman said in Havana: "It logically follows from this that we want to be the witnesses of a strengthening of the movement. We believe that this will be possible only if we support and remain faithful to the fundamental principles of nonalignment." Following its allegiance and belief in the nonaligned movement, Bangladesh has furnished the initiative for strengthening solidarity among the nonaligned countries in southern Asia, proposing creation of a framework for cooperation in the region. We are gratified that our proposal has been well received, and there have already

been encouraging steps and success in this area. If we could achieve a similar spirit of understanding and cooperation within the nonaligned movement, we the members of the movement would certainly be able to play a more significant role concerning many problems. We are convinced that the movement will be able to overcome various handicaps and disunity and go forward in attaining its real goals, above all peace.

Nonuse of Force--One of the Basic Principles of Nonalignment

OSLOBODJENJE: The nonaligned movement is making great efforts toward construction of a new and more just economic order in the world. As the esteemed statesman of a country which faces economic problems, what do you think about this area of the activity of the nonaligned nations?

President Sattar: The need for collective efforts of the nonaligned countries along those lines was articulated in the broadest terms at the summit meeting in Algiers. This brought about a wider awareness of the depth and dimensions of this problem. Since that time the nonaligned have constantly insisted on the creation of a new economic order in the world. We believe that the efforts of the nonaligned in that direction can continue with great success under the following conditions:

i. if the nonaligned countries achieve greater solidarity in negotiations with the advanced countries;

ii. if the relatively advanced among the developing countries of the nonaligned world acknowledge and support the need to pay priority attention to the urgent need for raw materials indispensable to the less developed countries among the developing countries;

iii. if the fund of solidarity of the nonaligned countries is activated without further delays and sufficient funds are earmarked for the comprehensive economic development of the less developed countries;

iv. if economic cooperation among the developing countries is further strengthened by stimulating activity within the ECDC and TCDC (Economic Cooperation of the Developing Countries and Technical Cooperation of the Developing Countries);

v. if a system for guaranteed food supply is established within the framework of the nonaligned immediately, without delay.

The recent summit meeting in Cancun, which brought together many nonaligned countries, among them Bangladesh and Yugoslavia, made an important contribution in this respect in its unanimous decision on commencement of a round of global negotiations.

OSLOBODJENJE: We have been witnesses, recently especially, of conflicts between nonaligned countries. Would you be so kind as to comment on this phenomenon? Is it possible to build a mechanism which would prevent such conflicts?

President Sattar: Renunciation of the use of force in behavior on the international scene and peaceful resolution of problems between nations are among the fundamental principles of the nonaligned movement. The fact that there are conflicts between the nonaligned demonstrates that we are not following the principles of nonalignment. This is truly a very great pity.

Our movement is made up of countries with differing political, economic and social systems and ideologies. Our unity is forged through common faith in the movement's principles and goals. The firm allegiance of the members of the nonaligned movement, reinforced with sufficient political will so that that allegiance takes the form of practical political action, offers the greatest hopes of preventing conflicts between the nonaligned countries.

A Spirit of Friendship Overcomes All Geographic Obstacles

OSLOBODJENJE: Your country is among the group of so-called "least developed countries." Along with an excessively high population growth rate, natural disasters which cause additional misfortunes are frequent. The nonaligned countries have committed themselves to solidarity across the board and in each individual case. What in your opinion are the most effective ways of achieving those goals?

President Sattar: The nonaligned movement is affirming itself in many ways as the vanguard of international efforts to establish the new economic order in the world. There are countries within the nonaligned movement which are more highly developed than other nonaligned countries. It is the generally accepted view today that the "least developed countries" deserve special attention. The nonaligned movement has not only accepted that concept, but is constantly developing and improving it.

As I emphasized earlier, the weakest members of the movement become subject to great pressures when they follow the road of nonalignment, and, that being the case, the movement can be strengthened further if collective efforts are undertaken, both within it and outside it, to remove the causes of weakness and underdevelopment. This means that it is in the greatest interest of the entire movement to devote urgent attention to the special needs of the least developed countries from the standpoint of reducing the material disparity among the developing countries. There is no doubt that this will further promote joint prospects and bring into better focus the idea that the members of the movement have common interests.

I am happy to be able to tell you that the nonaligned movement has consistently shown deep concern and awareness of the special nature of the problems confronted by the least developed countries and the imperative need for paying priority attention precisely to those countries. As a matter of fact, the movement has given a strong impetus for speeding up the development of those countries through action at the international level. The decisions of the summit meeting of the nonaligned in Havana provide evidence of this. The summit meeting in Havana completely shaped and adopted an extensive action program on behalf of the least developed countries in 1980. Recently the members of the movement have played an indispensable role in adoption of the new action program worked out to benefit

these countries at the United Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which was held in Paris last September; it was afterward adopted at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly with a view to the undertaking of definitive steps and actions.

OSLOBODJENJE: Geographic remoteness often is an obstacle to better economic cooperation among countries, especially if they do not have sufficient technical and financial resources so as to take advantage of opportunities to realize mutual beneficial desires in this area. That is the case with the geographic remoteness of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia. What should be done to overcome that remoteness so that long-term good political relations can be realized and supplemented with fruitful economic, cultural and other cooperation?

President Sattar: Modern achievements in the field of transportation and communications have effectively reduced the barriers of geographic remoteness and have minimized them if we look at things in the context of action among peoples and countries. In spite of the geographic distance that divides our two peoples, the people of Yugoslavia and of Bangladesh have common ideals of freedom, independence, self-reliance and nonalignment. We have common interests in preserving global peace in the world and in promoting economic cooperation. These common ideals and interests provide a strong basis for development of mutual relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh. The present extremely good relations between the two countries unambiguously confirm that fact.

We are happy that during the past decade cooperation between the two nonaligned countries has increased many times over. We remember President Tito's visit to Bangladesh after our independence was proclaimed. President Ziaur Rahman also visited Yugoslavia. We exchange delegations, experts and business people. We are promoting mutually beneficial business collaboration. Geographic remoteness is not such a great barrier to that cooperation. The human spirit of friendliness and cooperation overcomes all such geographic obstacles. We are happy that friendship and cooperation between our two peoples have successfully overcome all the hurdles of geographic distance.

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